



MISSISSIPPI-KASKASKIA-ST. LOUIS BASIN

LAKE VIRGINIA DAM

JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

MD 30425

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Final rept.,

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

Lake Virginia Dam (MO 30425), Mississippi - Kaskaskia - St. Louis Basin, Jefferson County, Missouri, Phase I Inspection Report,



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PREPARED BY: U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS

FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI



NOVEMBER 1978

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Date Extered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER 2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	the same of the sa
AD-A105141	
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
Phase I Dam Inspection Report	
National Dam Safety Program	Final Report
Lake Virginia Dam (MO 30425)	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
Jefferson County, Missouri	
7. AUTHOR(a)	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(a)
/Reitz & Jens, Inc.	
	DACW43-78-C-0162
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis	
Dam Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD	
210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	12. REPORT DATE
U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis	November 1978
Dam Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD	13. NUMBER OF PAGES
210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101 14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(It different from Controlling Office)	Approximately 40 15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESSIT ditterant from Controlling Office)	is. Secont i censs. (or and report)
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	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)	<u> </u>
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Approved for release; distribution unlimited.	
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different fro	an Report)
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	
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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)	
Dam Safety, Lake, Dam Inspection, Private Dams	
20. ABSTRACT (Couthue on reverse sids if necessary and identify by block number)	
This report was prepared under the National Prog	
Non-Federal Dams. This report assesses the gene	
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determine if the dam poses hazards to human life	or property.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS 210 NORTH 12TH STREET ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

IN REPLY REFER TO

SUBJECT: Lake Virginia Dam, MO ID No. 30425 Phase I Inspection Report

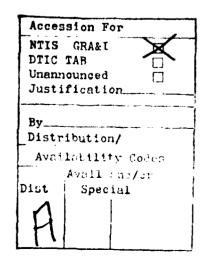
This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Lake Virginia Dam:

It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

This dam has been classified as unsafe, non-emergency by the St. Louis District as a result of the application of the following criteria:

- 1) Spillway will not pass 15 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood.
- 2) Overtopping could result in dam failure.
- 3) Dam failure significantly increases the hazard to loss of life downstream.

SUBMITTED BY:	SIGNED	12 MAR 1979
	Chief, Engineering Division	Date
APPROVED BY:		to aren inte
· · · · · · <u>-</u>	Colonel, CE, District Engineer	Date





PHASE I REPORT

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam State Located County Located

Lake Virginia Dam Missouri

Jefferson County

Stream

Unnamed Tributary of Joachim Creek

Date of Inspection

1 and 10 November and 27 and 31 October 1978

Lake Virginia Dam was inspected by an interdisciplinary team of engineers from Reitz & Jens, Inc. under contract with the St. Louis District Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based upon available data and visual inspection to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life and property.

The guidelines used in the assessment were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers and developed with the help of several Federal and State agencies, professional engineering organizations and private engineers. Based on these guidelines, this dam is classified as a small size dam with a high downstream hazard potential. The estimated damage zone from failure extends three miles downstream from the dam.

Failure would threaten the life and property of three families and cause appreciable damage to associated farm buildings, one railroad crossing and one improved road.

Our inspection and evaluation indicates that the dam is deficient in that the spillways do not meet the criteria set forth in the guidelines for a dam having the above size and hazard potential. Considering the small volume of water impounded, the floodplain downstream and the three groups of buildings downstream, one-half Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) is the appropriate spillway design flood. The probable maximum flood is defined as the flood discharge that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions reasonably possible in the region. The dam will begin to be overtopped by a flood having a discharge (peak and volume) equal to 15% of the PMF. The dam will start to be overtopped by a 1% chance flood (100-year flood) which is a flood that has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any given year.

Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available which is considered a deficiency. Other deficiencies observed by the inspection team were presence of trees on the downstream slope and an oxidation pond at the toe of the dam.

We recommend the owner take prompt action to correct or control the deficiencies described. A detailed discussion of each deficiency is included in the following report.

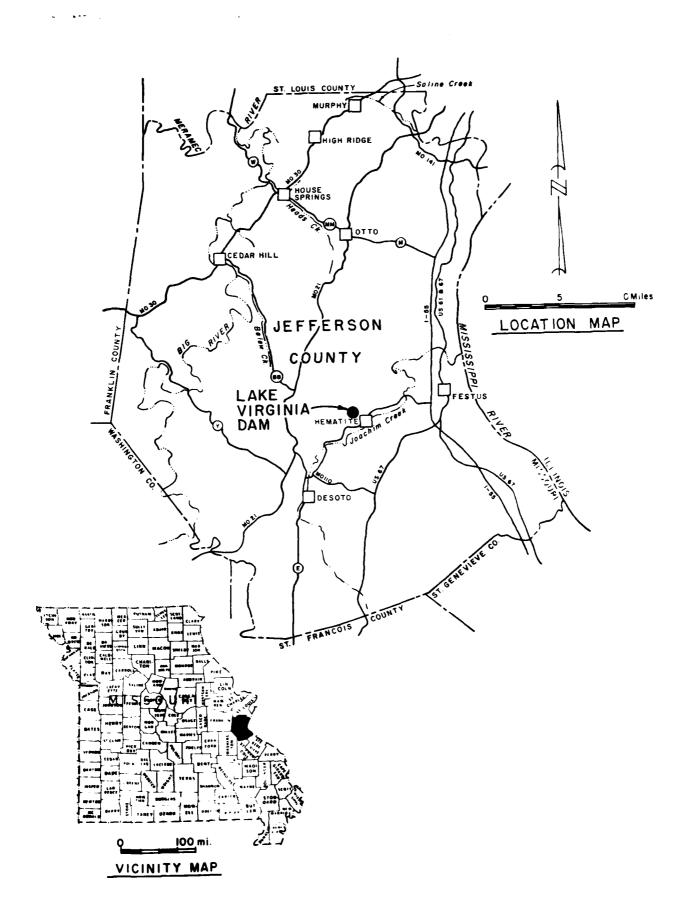
HENRY MI

JOHN J. BÄILEY.

Chief Engineer Reitz & Jens, Inc.



OVERVIEW-30425



PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM Lake Virginia Dam, MO ID No. 30425

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SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

- a. <u>Authority</u> The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of safety inspection of dams throughout the United States. Pursuant to the above, the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer contracted with Reitz & Jens, Inc. (Contract DACW43-78-C-0162) for a safety inspection of the Lake Virginia Dam, MO ID No. 30425.
- b. <u>Purpose of Inspection</u> The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based upon available data and visual inspection, to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.
- c. Evaluation Criteria Criteria used to evaluate the dam were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams". These guidelines were developed with the help of several Federal agencies and many State agencies, professional engineering organizations and private engineers.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances The dam is an earth structure built across an unnamed tributary to Joachim Creek in the hills on the north side of the Joachim Creek floodplain. The drainage area consists of 80% steeply rolling hilly ground covered with Union Silt Loam soils. At times a portion of the area, especially on the ridges, was cultivated. Currently, most of this land is in pasture or woods. The remaining 20% of the watershed, especially in the northeast upper reaches, consists of steep stony land with sparse tree growth. There is a small cattle pond in the southwest portion of the watershed that receives runoff from about 45 acres of the watershed.

Topography in the vicinity of the dam is shown on Plate 3.

Pertinent physical data are given in paragraph 1.3 below.

- b. Location The dam is located in the east south-central portion of Jefferson County about one-half mile northwest of the town of Hematite as shown on Plate 2. The dam and lake are located in the SW_4 of Section 8, T40N, R5E, and are shown on the Missouri Jefferson County, Festus Quadrangle sheet.
- c. <u>Size Classification</u> Criteria for determining the size classification of dams and impoundments are presented in the guidelines referenced in paragraph 1.1.c above. Based on these criteria, this dam and impoundment is in the small size category.
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u> Guidelines for determining hazard classification are presented in the same guidelines referenced in paragraph c above. Based on referenced guidelines, this dam is in the High Hazard Classification.
- e. Ownership The dam is owned by the Trustees of Lake Virginia Subdivision: William Jewell Jones and Virginia N. Jones, Box 69, Hematite, Missouri, 63047.

- f. Purpose of Dam The dam forms a 25-acre (at full pool) recreational lake.
- g. Design and Construction History The inspection team was unable to find any design data on this dam. Mr. Jones reported that the dam was built in 1954 (see paragraph 2.2).
- h. Normal Operating Procedure The reservoir appears to be subject to severe water loss from leakage through either the sides or bottom or both. The water level appears to fluctuate widely in response to variations in runoff. The maximum water depth ever experienced at the spillway is unknown although there appears to have been discharge from the reservoir through the spillway at some time in the past.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

- a. Drainage Area 475 acres
- b. Discharge at Damsite -
 - (1) All discharge at the damsite is through an uncontrolled spillway.
 - (2) Estimated experienced maximum flood at damsite unknown.
 - (3) Estimated ungated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation -
 - (a) southwest spillway 170 cfs
 - (b) Northeast spillway 0 cfs
 - (c) Total 170 cfs
 - c. Elevation (Feet Above M.S.L.)
 - (1) Top of dam 469.2 to 470.6 (see Plate 3).
 - (2) Spillway crest 465.5
 - (3) Streambed at centerline of dam 444.5 (from survey).
 - (4) Maximum tailwater unknown.
 - d. Reservoir Length of pool at spillway crest 1,500 feet (from clearing indicated on air photos).

Length of maximum pool - 1,600 + feet.

- e. Storage (Acre-Feet) -
 - (1) Top of dam 273 acre feet (estimated).
 - (2) Spillway crest 176 acre feet.
- f. Reservoir Surface (Acres) -
 - (1) Top of dam 28.9 acres (estimated).
 - (2) Spillway crest 25.7 acres (measured on aerial photo).

g. Dam

- (1) Type earth embankment
- (2) Length 700 feet
- (3) Height 26.1 feet maximum (from survey).
- (4) Top width 18+ feet.
- (5) Side Slopes -
 - (a) Downstream 1V on 2.5H (determined from section at Station 4+00, plate 3).
 - (b) Upstream 1V on 2.8H (from section at Station 4+00).
- (6) Zoning unknown
- (7) Impervious Core see paragraph 2.2.
- (8) Cutoff see paragraph 2.2.
- (9) Grout curtain unknown.
- h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel None

i. Spillways

- (1) Southwest spillway: 30-40 feet wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot deep channel cut into side of valley from about 100 feet above centerline of dam to about 100 feet below centerline of dam.
- (2) Northeast spillway: notch at end of dam. Flowline about level with lowest part of crest of dam.
 - j. Regulating Outlets None

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN

No design data were found to be readily available.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

Mr. William Jewel Jones, one of the subdivision Trustees, told a member of the inspection team that he observed construction of the dam in 1954. He said a 16-foot wide trench was cut to bedrock for a core but the entire dam was built out of red clay and rolled with a sheepsfoot roller.

2.3 OPERATION

The maximum loading on the dam is unknown. The lake level seems to fluctuate with the amount of runoff from the drainage area. Mr. Jones said the lake filled after construction and, at one time, the southwest spillway flowed nearly full. The reservoir seems to drain through a crack or sinkhole in the bottom of the lake.

There are no written records of operation of the dam.

It appears, from the condition of the southwest spillway, that water from the reservoir has flowed through it at some time since completion.

2.4 EVALUATION

- a. Availability Engineering data were not available.
- b. Adequacy Since no engineering data were available, a detailed assessment of design, construction and operation could not be made. The owner should have an engineer, experienced in the design of dams, perform detailed seepage and stability analyses.

However, for the methods used in collecting and evaluating data, it was possible to perform satisfactory hydrologic/hydraulic computations and evaluations.

c. <u>Validity</u> This report is primarily for safety through maintenance and operation and the conclusions and evaluation for this Phase I Inspection are considered adequate for the definitive statement in this report.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

- a. General A visual inspection of the Lake Virginia dam was made on 10 November 1978. This followed three days of field measurements by a survey party on 27 and 31 October and 1 November 1978. The training and experience of personnel in these inspections included hydraulic/hydrologic engineering, soils and materials engineering, surveying and structural engineering. Specific observations are discussed below.
- b. $\underline{\text{Dam}}$ Elevation of the top of the dam varies about two feet. The dam is an earth dam. Top width approximately 18 feet (D-6). Downstream slope 1V on 2.5H (D-3,D-4,D-5). Upstream slope 1V on 2.8H (D-1,D-2).

During field inspections and surveys the reservoir was completely dry except for a small "puddle" no more than 1-1/2 feet deep (P-3,P-4). Much of the lake bottom appears to have been cultivated during the growing season of 1978. Both downstream (D-3,D-4) and upstream (D-1,D-2,D-5) surfaces were covered with grass and considered in exceptionally good condition. A row of red cedars (junipers) had been planted along the downstream top edge of the dam (D-1 thru D-6). Discussions with the resident immediately downstream, who appears to have been the owner-developed for the intended reservoir, noted that in the first several years the reservoir did fill sufficiently to have flow over the spillway but apparently, the head from a full reservoir caused piping with loss of soil into strata beneath the reservoir. The areas with piping have caused downward erosion of at least a portion of the fine-grained portion of the soil on the reservoir bottom. Continuing leakage has resulted in the currently empty reservoir.

Inspection of the downstream slope of the dam and contiguous areas beyond the toe of the dam, must recognize the presence of an oxidation pond in the center of the valley closely adjacent to the toe of the dam.

Visual observations for indications of existing seepage were by inspection of the downstream slope of the dam and contiguous areas beyond its toe. No hydrophilic plant growth nor any wet areas were found. While it is apparent the reservoir has not stayed full or nearly full following wet seasons, the absence of any signs indicating seepage just mentioned can be the direct result of low lake levels. Consequently, the dry downslope portions of the dam with the low reservoir area do not assure freedom from through-seepage or underseepage potentials.

No surface indications of slides on the slopes or cracking in the dam section were found. The lower portion of the dam between Stations 4+50 and 8+00 probably resulted from settlement in the higher part of the dam embankment. No actual sinkholes were seen or known to be in the general proximity. No digging or burrowing animal activity was observed.

c. Spillways There is no low-level outlet visible. The spillway is at the southwest end of the dam. At the northeast end the local change in topography suggests a spillway (S-1); however, the low point at the northeast end of the dam is essentially the same elevation as the low point on the main dam embankment which occurs approximately 150 feet onto the dam from the edge of

the southwest spillway. The southwest spillway is excavated through the virgin soil (S-2) and has bedrock (though somewhat shattered S-3) visible in the bottom of the spillway (S-4,S-5) section. The spillway is approximately 250 feet long, essentially flat, and roughly symmetrical about the centerline of the dam.

Downstream from the dam embankment, excavation from the spillway has been pushed northward into the trees to define somewhat of a channel (S-5,S-6,S-7) and direct the discharge from the spillway down the valley to below the oxidation pond, rather than allow it to run downslope as soon as its path had cleared the end of the dam.

No locations of piping were observed either near the toe of the dam or down-valley from the dam. If piping exits into the sewage lagoon at the toe of the dam, its specific points cannot be identified since discharge from the earth section is underwater.

While there has not been enough flow to develop erosion paths that might be the result of valley runoff through the spillway, the nature of the materials exposed in the bottom of the spillway indicates no reason for concern for troublesome erosion along the emergency spillway.

- d. Reservoir Area The reservoir area is effectively empty. Photos under seepage (SE-1 thru SE-3) show the culture that has developed in the reservoir area. No areas permitting leakage from the reservoir could be identified.
- e. <u>Downstream Channel</u> The channel drains southwesterly through a rather wide valley that has single-family residences. Overtopping or failure of the dam would cause downstream pollution because these discharges would flow through the oxidation pond and carry its contents downstream. Approximately one-half mile downstream from the dam, the valley crosses Missouri Highway 21. One-fourth mile down-valley beyond 21A, the discharge enters Joachim Creek.

3.2 EVALUATION

Site observations show a wholly unsatisfactory lake development as far as the amenities and benefits to be anticipated. The site conditions which prevent filling the lake and keeping it relatively full, prevent assessment of potential seepage and bank erosion. The bottom of the spillway appears to have adequate resistance to erosion from reservoir discharges. The presence of the oxidation pond at the toe of the dam is a safety deficiency in that underseepage at the location of this pond would not be detected because the presence of the sewage being treated would mask any evidence of such seepage flows.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

There are no controlled outlet works for this dam; therefore, no regulating procedures exist. The pool is controlled by rainfall, runoff, evaporation and leakage through the bottom of the reservoir.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM

The dam has well developed turf on both upstream and downstream slopes. The slopes seem to be moved at frequent intervals. There is a row of cedar trees planted on the top of the dam at the top of the downstream slope.

4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES

No operating facilities exist at this dam.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT

The inspection team is not aware of any existing warning system for this dam.

4.5 EVALUATION

The growth of cedar trees near the crest of the dam is a safety deficiency that, if allowed to continue, may eventually develop into a major safety deficiency. Trees provide shelter and habitat for burrowing animals whose activity may eventually cause seepage through the dam embankment.

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

- a. Design Data No design data are available.
- b. Experience Data The drainage area is developed from USGS Festus Missouri Quadrangle. Also available are 1"=2000' aerial stereo pairs taken 8 April 1977, by Surdex Corp. Lake area is measured on a 1"=200' enlargement of a portion of one of these photographs and shown on Plate 1. The spillway and dam layout are from surveys made during the inspection.

c. Visual Observations

- (1) The spillway and exit channel are located at the southwest end of the dam.
 - (2) The spillway and exit channel are in good condition.
- (3) The spillway at the northeast end of the dam is too high relative to the low point of the dam crest to be effective.
 - (4) No drawdown facilities are available to evacuate the pool.
- (5) Maximum spillway releases may endanger the integrity of the dam (see paragraph 3.2.b). The spillway berm below the dam will overflow prior to overtopping the dam. This discharge may erode the berm and cause erosion of the dam embankment adjacent to the spillway.

d. Overtopping Potential

(1) The spillways are too small to pass the minimum required flood of one-half the Probable Maximum without overtopping. The Probable Maximum Flood is defined as the flood discharge that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region. The dam will start to be overtopped by a flood equal to 15% of the PMF. The one-half PMF will overtop the dam to a maximum depth of about 2.1 feet. The depth will vary to zero across the dam because of the sloping crest. The entire width of dam crest will be subject to some overtopping flow. Maximum rate of flow over the dam crest will be about 2700 cubic feet per second. Overtopping flow will have a duration of about 8 hours. The dam will start to be overtopped by a 100-year flood. Overtopping would erode the downstream face of the dam. A consequence of erosion of this would be release of impounded water with increased hazard down-valley.

According to the recommended guidelines from the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, the 100-year frequency flood is only adequate for a low hazard dam of small size.

(2) At the current pool elevation, 30 feet below the spillway crest, the lake has capacity to retain a one-day 100-year flood without reaching the spillway crest. Assuming a start at the current pool elevation, overtopping of the dam would begin to occur for a flood equal to 25% of the one-day PMF. Because a drawdown tube is absent, there is no assurance the pool will remain at the current elevation. In the future, it is possible that the reservoir will

be full at the beginning of a period of intense rainfall. Therefore, the statements in this paragraph cannot justify the lack of adequate spillways but can be used to evaluate the urgency for necessary corrections.

- (3) Failure of the upstream water impoundment described in paragraph 1.2.a would not have a significant impact on the hydrologic or hydraulic analysis.
- (4) The effect from rupture of the dam could extend approximately three miles downstream of the dam. There are five inhabited homes downstream of the dam which could be severely damaged and lives of the inhabitants lost should failure of the dam occur.

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- a. <u>Visual Observations</u> Visual observations which affect the structural stability of this dam are discussed in Section 3, paragraph 3.1.b.
- b. <u>Design and Construction Data</u> No design or construction data relating to the structural stability of the dam were found. Seepage and stability analyses of the slopes were not found.
- c. Operating Records No appurtenant structures requiring operation exist at this dam.
- d. <u>Post Construction Changes</u> No post construction changes exist which will affect the structural stability of the dam. The row of cedars on the dam is not a potential source of maintenance or concern. The clear areas beneath the small spread of the trees with the cutting of grass on the surfaces of the dam discourages underbrush growth and animal activity.
- e. <u>Seismic Stability</u> Considering the seismic zone (2) in which this dam is located, an earthquake of this magnitude is not expected to cause a structural failure of this dam.

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

a. <u>Safety</u> The spillway is inadequate to pass the required one-half Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).

The reservoir and principal spillway are almost adequate to contain a flood which has a 1% chance of being exceeded (100-year flood) in any given year.

Several items were noted during the visual inspection by the inspection team which should be corrected or controlled. The row of cedar trees on the downstream slope of the dam is a safety deficiency. The oxidation pond at the toe of the dam would prevent observation of underseepage.

Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available which is considered a deficiency.

- b. Adequacy of Information Due to the lack of engineering design and construction data, the conclusions in this report were based on performance history and external visual conditions. The inspection team considers these data sufficient to support the conclusions herein.
- c. <u>Urgency</u> The remedial measures recommended in paragraph 7.2 should be accomplished in the near future. If the safety deficiencies listed in paragraph a are not corrected in the near future, they will continue to deteriorate and lead to a serious potential of failure.
- d. Necessity for Phase II Based on the results of the Phase I Inspection, no Phase II Inspection is recommended.
- e. <u>Seismic Stability</u> This dam is located in Seismic Zone 2. An earthquake of this magnitude is not expected to be hazardous to this dam.

7.2 REMEDIAL MEASURES

a. Alternatives

- (1) Spillway size and/or height of dam should be increased to pass the one-half probable maximum flood. The owner should obtain the services of an experienced engineer to design and observe construction of remedial measures.
- (2) The owner should move the oxidation pond at the toe of the dam a sufficient distance downstream so inspections can be made for underseepage.
- b. Stability and Seepage Analyses The owner should have an engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams prepare seepage and stability analyses. This should be done in conjunction with design of the remedial measures set out in paragraph 7.2.a.

- c. <u>0&M Maintenance and Procedures</u> The following O&M maintenance and procedures are recommended:
- (1) Remove cedar trees growing on the downstream slope of the dam.
- (2) Continue mowing dam at sufficient intervals to control growth of vegetation.
- (3) After completion of the remedial measures, detailed inspections of the dam should be made periodically by an engineer experienced in design and construction of dams. Records should be kept of these inspections and major maintenance.
- d. Reservoir Leakage Leaking from the reservoir does not adversely affect the stability of the dam. Therefore, remedial measures are not a requirement of a Phase I report. The inability to maintain a lake level as desired is a definite (but separate from Phase I hazard assessment) concern to the owner.

APPENDIX A

HYDROLOGIC CALCULATIONS

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

- 1. The hydrologic analysis used in development of the overtopping potential is based on applying a hypothetical storm to a unit hydrograph to obtain the inflow hydrograph for a reservoir routing. The Probable Maximum Precipitation for those dams in the high hazard potential category is derived and determined from regional charts prepared by the National Weather Service in "Hydrometeorological Report No. 33". Reduction factors have not been applied. A 24-hour storm duration is assumed with the 24-hour rainfall depths distributed over 6-hour periods in accordance with procedures outlined in EM 1110-2-1411 (SPF Determination). The maximum 6-hour rainfall period is then distributed to hourly increments by the same criteria. Within-the-hour distribution is based upon NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS HYDRO-35. The non-peak 6-hour rainfall periods are distributed uniformly. All distributed values are arranged in a critical sequence by the SPF criteria. The final inflow hydrograph is produced by deduction of infiltration losses appropriate to the soil, land use and antecedent moisture conditions.
- 2. The reservoir routing is accomplished by using Modified Puls routing techniques wherein the flood hydrograph is routed through lake storage. Hydraulic capacities of the spillways and crest of dam are used as outlet controls in the routing. Storage in the pool area is defined by an elevation-area curve. The hydraulic capacity of the spillways and the sloping top of dam is defined by a composite elevation discharge curve.
- 3. Dam overtopping analysis has been conducted by hydrologic methods for this dam and lake. This computation determines the percentage of the PMF hydrograph that the reservoir can contain without the dam being overtopped. An output summary in the hydrologic appendix displays this information as well as other characteristics of the simulated dam overtopping.
- 4. The above methodology has been accomplished for this report using the systemized computer program HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version), July 1978, prepared by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Davis, California. The numeric parameters estimated for this site are listed on Plate 1. Definitions of these variables are contained in the "User's Manual" for the computer program.
- 5. The capacity of the south spillway was calculated using critical velocity at the control section at the lower end of the 400± foot long spillway channel. A drawdown curve taking into account velocity head changes and friction was then calculated up the channel to determine the corresponding lake elevation.
- 6. The capacity of the north spillway was calculated using critical velocity at the control section at the centerline of the dam. To allow for friction, velocity distribution and transition losses, 0.2 velocity head was added. Flow over the sloping top of the dam was calculated using a coefficient of discharge of 3.0 in the broad-crested weir equation.

7. Discharge over the irregular top of dam (the crest is not level) was calculated using a coefficient of 3.0 in the broad-crested weir equation for the sections of dam crest at different elevations. All spillway and overtopping discharges were included in a composite rating curve. Dummy values of 0.1 for dam length, coefficient of discharge and exponent were entered on the \$D card to suppress diagnostic statements in the output. The amount of this dummy flow is never greater than 0.02 cfs.

	***	*****	***								
FLOOD HYDROGRAPH P.	ACKA	PACKAGE (HEC-1)	7								
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SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

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PLATE A-1 Sheet 2 of 5

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> PLATE A-1 Sheet 4 of 5

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SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

101AL VALUME 167354. 5305. 32.62 926.61 1290. 1592.

6-HOUR 2029. 57. 25.44 646.24 1006.

> CFS CMS CMS TNCHES AM AC-FT THOUS CU M

PEAK 7875. 223.

TIME OF FAILURE HOURS	0.0	000	0.0	00.0	÷0,	00.0	00.0
TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOUPS	1A.08	16.08	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92
DURATION OVER TOP Hours	0.00	4 L	5.83	6.42	7.00	7.75	11.75
MAXIMUM OUTFI, OW CFS	129.	1380	1870.	2254.	2823.	3410.	6808.
MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	262.	305.	322.	327.	331.	337.	374.
MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	0.00	1.08	1.63	1.80	1.92	2.12	3.29
MAXIMUM Resepvoir W.S.ELEV	468.71	470.18	470.73	470.90	471.02	471.22	472.39
RATTO OF PMF	10	02.	•30	• 35	04.	.50	1.00
) MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM DURATION TIME OF T RESERVOIR DEPTH STORAGE DUTFLOW OVER TOP MAX DUTFLOW I W.S.ELEV OVER DAM AC-FT CFS HOURS HOURS	DHAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM DURATION TIME OF TO RESERVOIR DEFTH STORAGE DUTFLOW OVER TOP MAX DUTFLOW W.S.ELEV OVER DAW AC-FT CF5 HOURS HOURS HOURS 468.71 0.00 267. 129. 0.00 1A.08 469.62 52 288. 371. 3.33 14.42	MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM DURATION TIME OF RESERVOIR DEPTH STORAGE OUTFLOW OVER TOP MAX OUTFLOW W.S.ELEV OVER DAW AC-FT CFS HOURS HOURS HOURS HOURS 468.71 0.00 267. 129. 0.00 18.08 470.18 1.08 305. 843. 4.08 16.08 470.53 1.43 316. 1380. 5.00 15.00 15.00	MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM DURATION TIME OF	MAXIMUM MAXI	MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM DURATION TIME OF RESERVOIR DEPTH STORAGE DUTFLOW OVER TOP MAX NUTFLOW	MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM NAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM MAXIMUM NAXIMUM NAXI

PLATE A-1 Sheet 5 of 5

PLAN

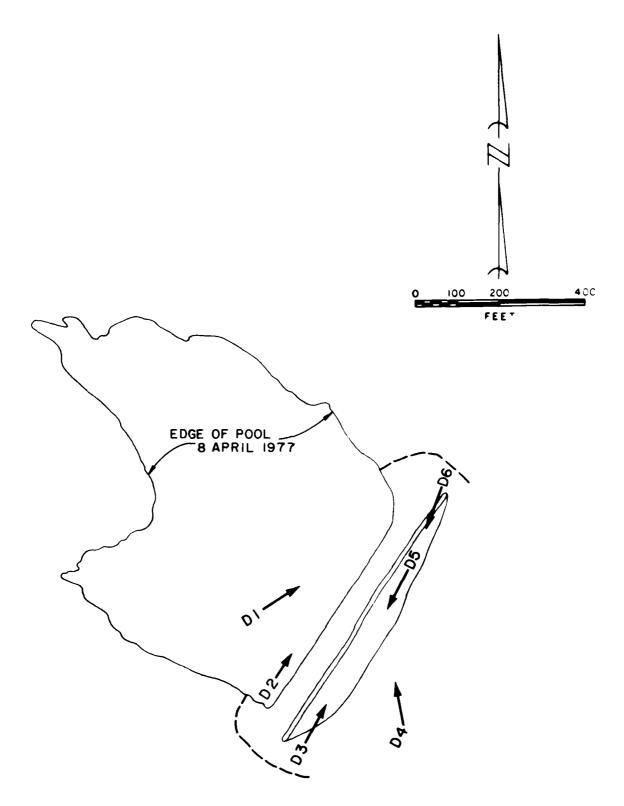


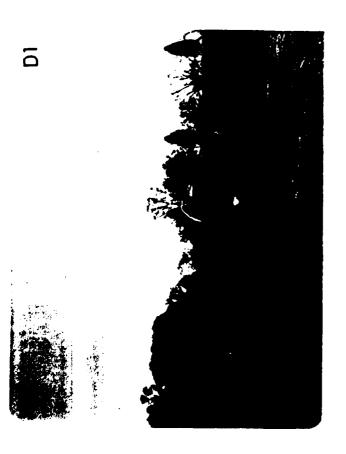
PHOTO INDEX I

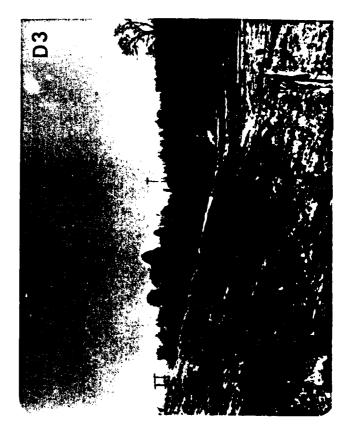
PREPARED BY
PREITZ & JENS, INC

LAKE VIRGINIA DAM
JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO.
NOVEMBER 1978













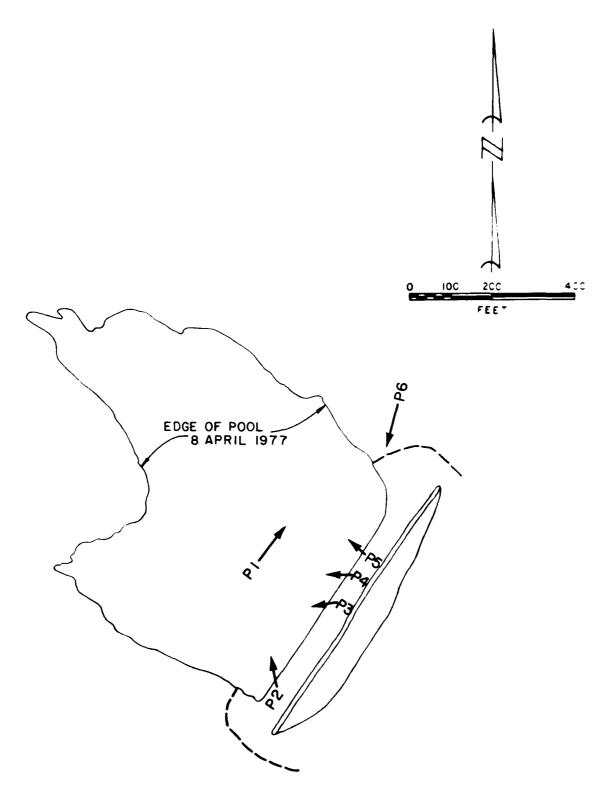
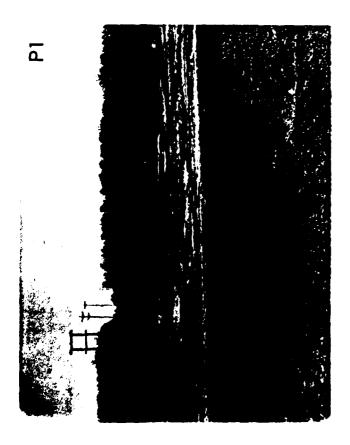


PHOTO INDEX 2 PANORAMA

LAKE VIRGINIA DAM JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO. NOVEMBER 1978

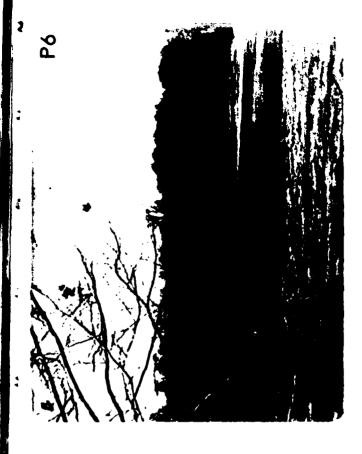
PREPARED BY REITZ & JENS, INC







PANORAMA



P5



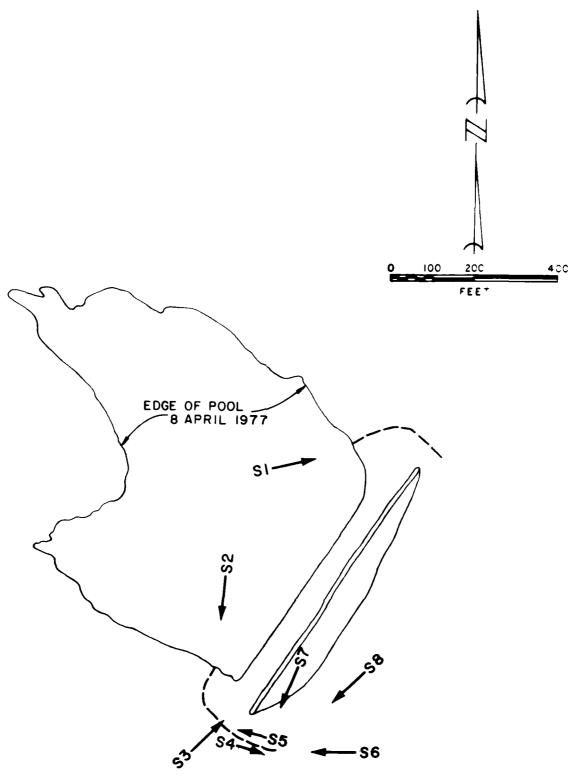
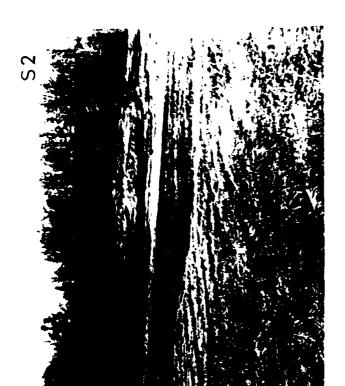


PHOTO INDEX 3
SPILLWAY

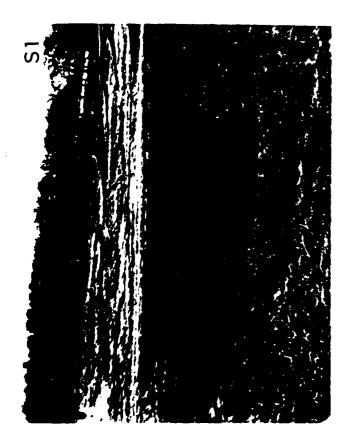
LAKE VIRGINIA DAM JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO. NOVEMBER 1978

PREPARED BY REITZ & JENS, INC



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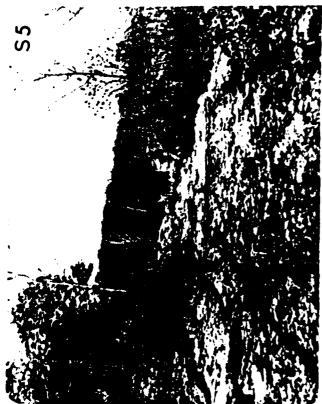




SPILLWAYS









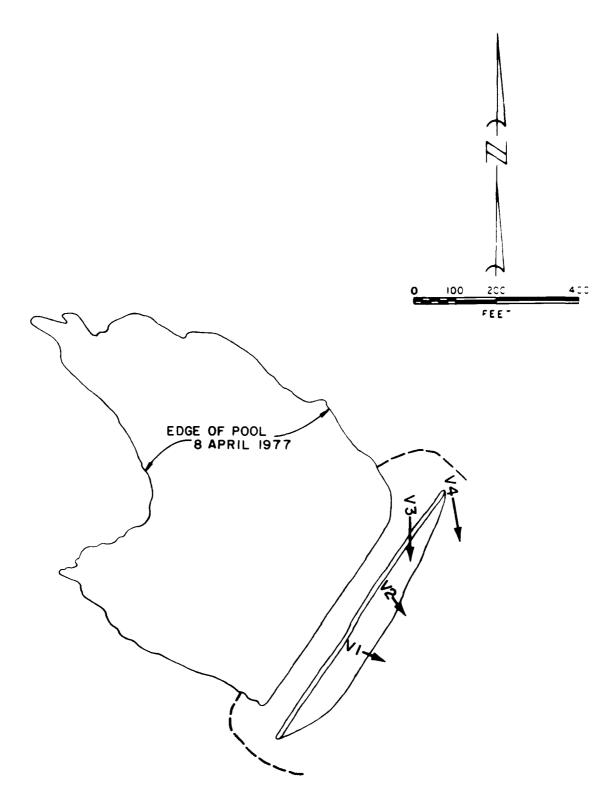


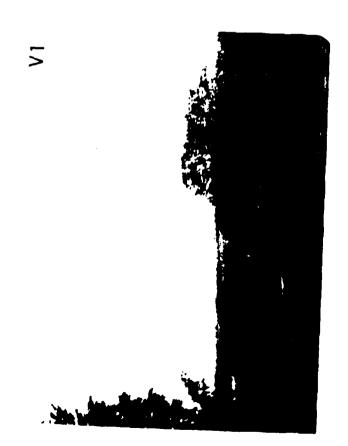
PHOTO INDEX 4
VALLEY BELOW DAM

LAKE VIRGINIA DAM JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO. NOVEMBER 1978

PREPARED BY
REITZ & JENS, INC.









VALLEY BELOW DAM

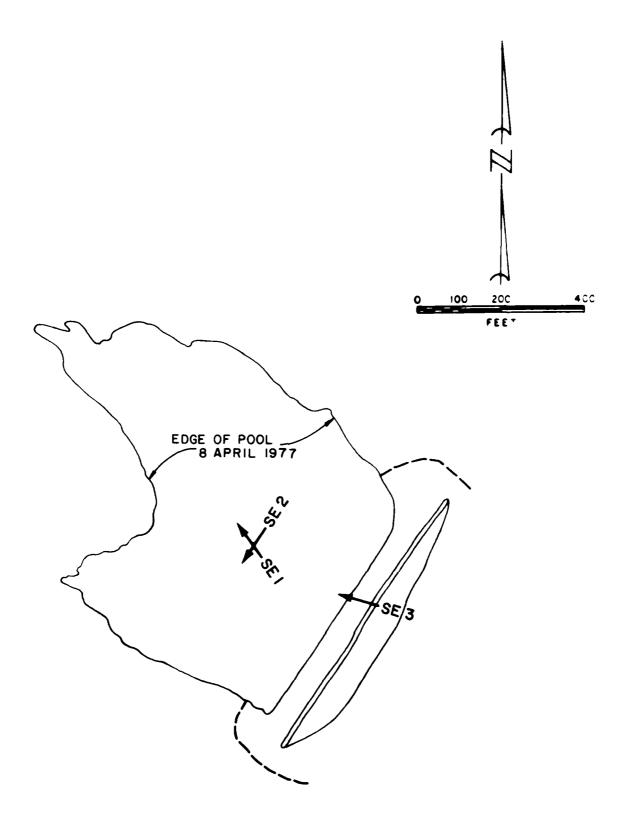


PHOTO INDEX 5
FOR
SEEPAGE

LAKE VIRGINIA DAM JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO. NOVEMBER 1978

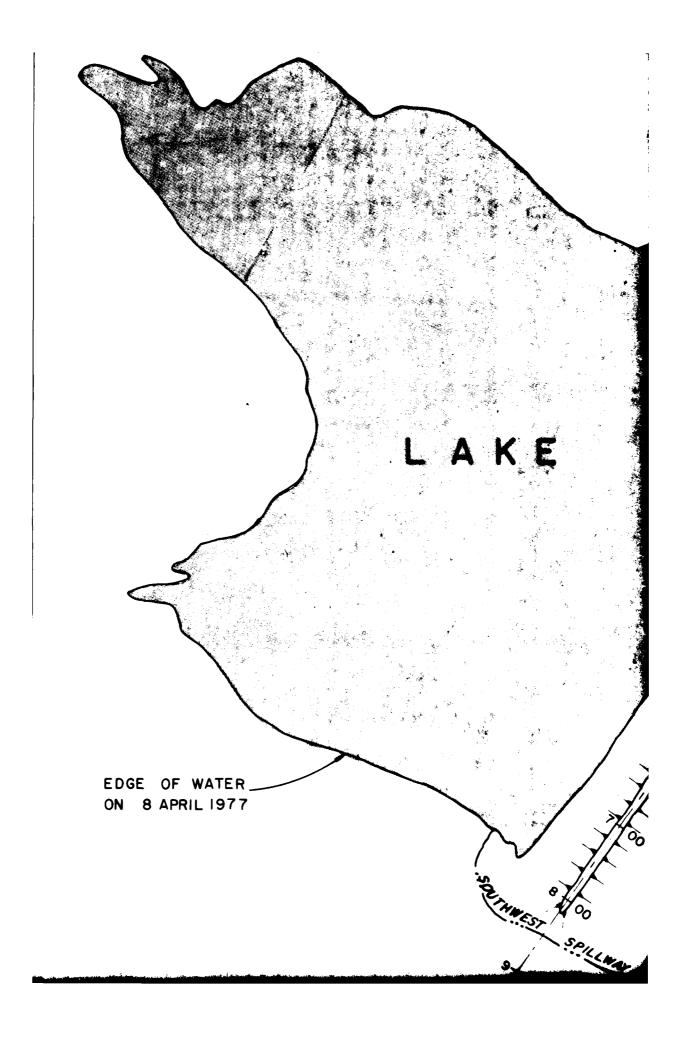
PREPARED BY REITZ & JENS, INC.

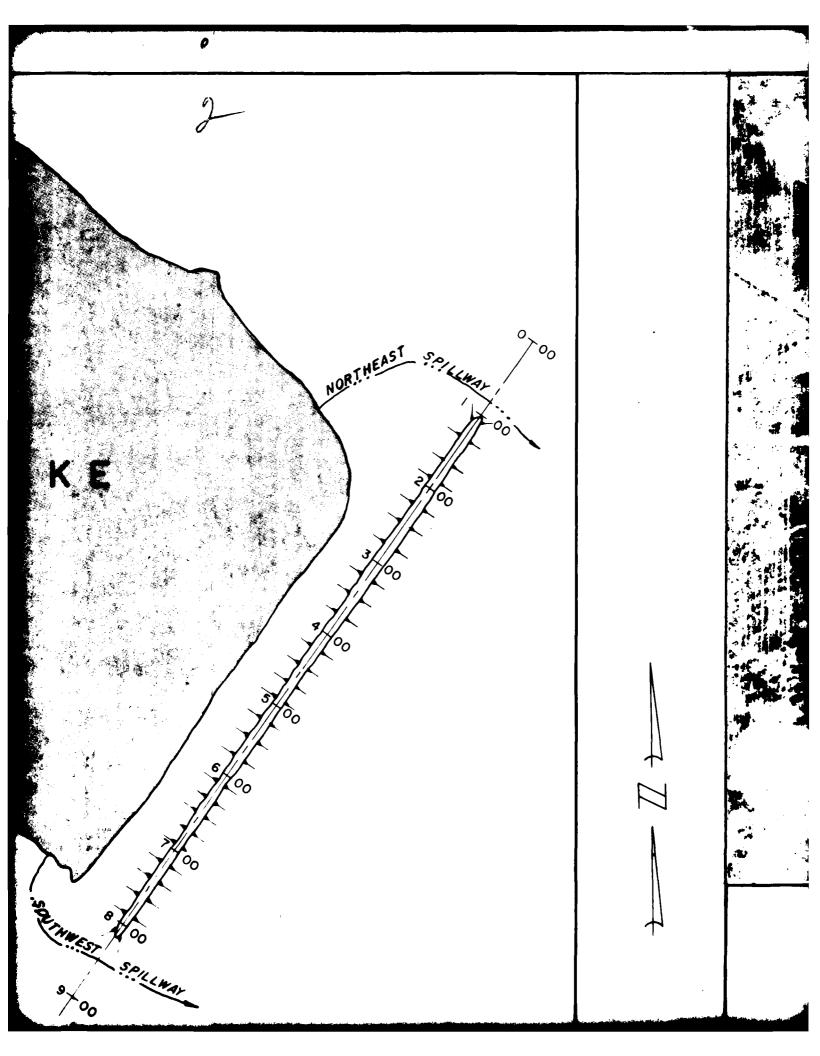






SEEPAGE







PLAN OF LAKE 0 100 200 400FT







WA

5



WATERSHED AND OUTFLOW CHANNEL

PLAN OF DAM AND SPILL

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Q.									
SURVEYED PLOTTED TEMPLATE AREAS									
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